



## Market Cow and Beef Quality Assurance Module Risk Assessment Guide

Risk Factors	Risk Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informational Statement</li> <li>○ Intervention tactic</li> </ul>	Risk factors on this farm (level of implementation)	Farm Feasibility Y,N
<b>1.) Biosecurity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduced cattle and other livestock</li> <li>• Cull animals</li> <li>• Herd health plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purchased or reintroduced cattle may have received treatments, of which you are unaware.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Request complete treatment records on any animals purchased</li> <li>○ Identify treated animals to assure proper meat and milk withholding</li> <li>○ Test all animals for residues before shipping milk or culling recently purchased animals</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Cull and transported animals subjected to stress shed more pathogens and are subject to injury               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Minimize stress on animals to be culled or transported</li> <li>○ Have culling plan in place</li> <li>○ Make individual cow decisions regarding euthanasia on farm and appropriate disposition of carcasses (i.e. composting)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Certain diseases can have food safety implications or cause condemnation of carcasses               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Have herd health plans in place for Salmonella, <i>E. coli</i>, and bovine leukosis virus</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
<b>2.) Manure Management</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of pathogens into food chain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manure contamination of hides can contaminate facilities, equipment or meat at slaughter               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Keep cull animals clean; do not overcrowd</li> <li>○ Use clean trucks or trailers to transport cattle to market or slaughter</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
<b>3.) Feed Management</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contamination with drugs, pesticides or other chemicals</li> <li>• FDA Mammalian/Ruminant Feed Ban</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feeds can become contaminated with drugs or chemicals in the feedmill or on the farm.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Label and store medicated feeds separate from other feed ingredients</li> <li>○ Store pesticides, fertilizers and other chemicals away from feed ingredients</li> <li>○ Do not use the same equipment to weigh, mix, move or handle feeds and other non-feed chemicals</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Due to the spread of BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy) from feeding ruminant proteins, FDA has banned the use of mammalian protein for feeds               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Examine all feed labels</li> <li>○ Ensure that feed mill adheres to FDA regulations</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

<p><b>5.) Facilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carcass bruising or damage</li> <li>• Arthritic Joints</li> <li>• Slipping, Falling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bruising and injury reduces the value of cull cows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inspect cow areas and remove sharp objects, broken equipment, protruding nails, bolts, etc.</li> <li>○ Handle and transport animals with care</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A great deal of trim loss is associated with arthritic joints <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inspect for and treat joint problems before they become a problem</li> <li>○ Examine facilities for design flaws, including length of tie stall and management of free stalls</li> <li>○ Use lameness scoring system to monitor feet and leg problems</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Slippery footing can induce injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Non-slip flooring</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
<p><b>6.) Quality Assurance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Injection sites</li> <li>• Drug Residues (see Core RA)</li> <li>• Body Condition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Injection site lesions reduce carcass value and consumer acceptance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Administer subcutaneous and IM injections in front of the shoulders</li> <li>○ If reusable syringes are used consult with veterinarian for proper sterilization procedures</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Residues pose a human health threat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Written SOPs and employee training on drug use</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Market cattle before they become too thin or too fat</li> </ul>		